THE WORLD DRAMA.

**NATIONS THE ACTORS** 

Religion and Statecraft the Scene Shifters.

WHAT WILL BE THE END?

THE CZAREWITCH.

Mte Education-His Character-Mis Politieal Predilections.

LONDON, Oct. 3.-There is probably at present no figure on which more eyes are fixed, no personality exciting greater interest, than the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czarewitch, the helr to the throne of all the Russias. Hitherto known only as a well-informed, amiable Prince, a magnt parts, whose marriage was a topic for lively speculation, this young man of twenty-are has been suddenly invested with the character of an important factor in the maintenance of the European equilibrium. Slight, elegant, graceful, of siender build and medium height, he has not inherited the stalwart frame or the extraordinary physical strength of his father and grandfather. His principal characteristics are those of his mother and his mother's family; in fact, he so closely resembles the Duke of York that during his visit to the Queen during the past summer, had he not worn the striking Rus-sian uniform in all public functions, he would often have been mistaken for his cousin.

The Czarewitch was brought up on a system of austerity frequently bordering on rigorous severity. He had been placed by the Czar under the absolute control of the former tutor of Alexander III., the Procureur General of the Holy Synod, M. Pobedonostzeff, who wielded his power with no gentle or lenient hand so far as application to lessons and subservience to discipline were concerned. Fortunately the boy intelligent and fond of work, or else he would have had but a melancholy experience of youth and childhood. He had reached his twentieth year before any of the rules were relaxed; and at that age his private apartment still presented the appearance of an ordinary chool. The large room was filled with books on all subjects and in every language; it was scantily furnished, the most conspicuous ornament being a huge blackboard habitually covered with algebraic problems or geometrical figures. The whole morning was spent in mastering exact sciences, while the afternoons were devoted to the more congenial study of philosophy, history,

and social economy.

In 1889, the Grand Duke took his first official journey. In his capacity as heir to the throne, se visited his grandfather at Copenhagen, and afterward went to Berlin and Stuttgard, where he was received with the honors and etiquette ed by his rank. In the autumn of '96 be started for a long journey, which extended ever a period of seven months. From Vienna he dropped south into Greece, thence to Egypt, and on to India, where he was the guest of the British Viceroy, and returned home by way of Afghanistan, hunting the tiger and the lion is the far East. His younger brother, George, who was to be his companion the whole time, had to part from him and return to Russia, owing to ill health; and his permanent delicacy of constitution from that time has been a serious cause of anxiety to both his parents, who adore him.

When the young Prince landed in India the London Times printed the following utter-"The Czarewitch does well to see us in the centre of our power, for he will carry away with him the conviction that England is stronge than Russia." Lord Salisbury was more courteous or more diplomatic, for he declared that the Government was gratified by the visit of the Czarewitch to India, and that he was con fident no efforts would be spared to make the guest aware of the friendly feelings he inspired On this young Prince, so carefully trained and

wisely educated, a heavy responsibility is now about to fall. He has the moral courage and the will to accept it in full. He knows that he has to encounter the ever-brooding, if unacknowledged, fear that the peace of Europe may suddenly and unexpectedly be disturbed, and the openly proclaimed and irreconcilable hatred of the Nihilists.

It remains to be seen if the prestige of Alexander III., enhanced by a reign of tranquillity. will descend on his successor, and if the hand of a young man of twenty-five, be he Emperor or thunder bolts of war as they have been detained by the strong grasp of the present ruler

However, the case of the Czar is not yet desperate, in spite of alarmists who spread the an incement that he cannot live much longer He is ill, no doubt, and his illness is serious, but he is not past all hope of recovery, at least partial; and rest from harassing anxieties and warmer climate may work permanent good. It is a singular fact that since the beginning of this century not a single Emperor of Russia has died in a year bearing an even number. Paul I. died in 1801, Alexander L in 1825, Nicholas I. in 1885, Alexander II. in 1881. Moreover, the dynasty of the Holstein Gottops, so closely merged in that of the Romanoffs by marriage, has given the longest average of reigns in spite of the tragic deaths of Peter III. and Paul I. and

Alexander II. The Franco-Russian alliance, so pompously and vociferously extolled after Cronstadt, is not, perhaps, as solidly established as it pleases the Republican optimists to believe. It is not absolutely positive that in the eventuality of extending a hostile finger toward France, the whole Russian nation would rise like one man at the voice of its ruler to rush to the defence. What might have had some foundation two years ago under Alexander III.

an be justly questioned to-day, and would be still more doubtful in the eventuality of another sovereign occupying the throne of St. Peters Grand Duke Nicholas was viv tdly and favorably impressed by all he saw in England; he makes no mystery of his sympathy with British institutions, manners, cuss, and men; and if the rift between Great Britain and France deepens and widens into an open breach, who can say whether the Czare witch will remember with keener appreciation the tumultuous fraternization of Cronstadt and Toulon, or the welcome he received at naval and

The Czar and his subjects are only hostile to the Catholic religion when it is turned into a weapon against them by their focs. Otherwise they make little difference between the Roman and orthodox faith. When Bussians are abroad, if they do not find a Russian church they attend the Catholic services, and they remain indifferent spectators of the suppor awarded by the Pope to the French republic, and his seeming secession from the cause of monarchy. They are too astute not to know that nothing is stable in politics, nothing immutable in opinion. Leo XIII. is slowly but surely tot tering to the grave; his tenure of the Holy See is limited, while on the other hand a new reprentative, and an equally legitimate descendant the legitimate Kings of France, is at hand. The Duc d'Orleans is young, ardent, hopeful, bred in the belief of his righle, and prepared to infuse new blood into his cause for he is hampered by none of the respectable but fettering traditions of his predecessor. A young ruler in Russia, also the heir of an illustrious dynasty, might naturally feel himself drawn to a fellow prince of his own age, and flud him more worthy of interest and support than the Governments that have succeeded each other with such startling and on the whole inef-factive rapidity, in the land from which the son of the Comte de Paris is an exile, and in which his desire to serve under the flag of France has

once brought him to a prison.

Yet, brought face to face with all these grave

wondered at that the Czarewitch turns regret-

fully and somewhat sadly to the time when his chief preocupation was the choice of a bride, or the solving of an abstruse geometrical problem. M. DE S.

VATICAN AND THE QUIRINAL. Significant Redections on the Reported Pos-

ROME, Sept. 30 .- Though I was away from Rome, I felt bound to return to the beloved and hospitable city in order to find out the trouble about the conciliation. I felt that the Quirinal and the Vatican had come to a point where the roads meet, that a new era was beginning, that a "new spirit" was breathing from the heights. What is this new policy? To what events will M. Crispi's speech at Naples give birth? Is it true that we are on the eve of a "modus vivendi" or a final arrangement of the Reman question? Accustomed as I am to treat these mat-ters in TRE SEX, I shall continue to-day my impartial investigation, without projudice and without favor. In politics, as in life, it is the broad lines that we must keep in sight and follow, avoiding the devious ways of selfish combinations and calculations. The speech of Signor Crispi is the outcome of long reflection the result of the evolutions which have taken place in Europe and in Italy. When, at the threatening muttering of the Sicilian revolt, Signor Crispi had the boldness to assume power and to proudly assert his intention of saving the ship of State, which was making water through every seam, he knew intuitively

what new part events had forced upon him. Brought up in the school of Palmersten and Bismarck, he does not believe that to change is to lose standing; he thinks that the statesman must adapt himself to circumstances, and must direct his policy according to the changes which occur. To him, man is a great child, to be ruled through the imagination and to be dazzled by astonishing transformation scenes.

Bismarck has raised this method to the dignity of an art, a science. This it is that brought about his glory and power, and also his collapse in misfortune. These leaders of peoples forget that humanity is directed by moral laws; that it is not a machine, but an organism. It was Napoleon I, who first of all degraded politics to this subtle game. Bismarck followed him at a distance; Signor Crispi also at a distance, at too great a distance. They are strategists; they are

neither saviors nor reformers.

Thanks to this turn of mind, to this moral ondition, Signor Crispi took up the direction of affairs with a novel stage setting. He, the old conspirator, the unsparing persecutor of the Pope and of Catholicism, asked immediately for the intervention of the Papal See in Sicily and begged of the Vatican and the contending parties for the "truce of God." He immediately out himself in communication with the Pope by the intervention of his friend, Mgr. Carini under librarian of the Vatican, a Sicilian like himself. He preached the concentration of all the forces of the nation to suppress the monster of revolution. The Pope was surprised. Though the difficulties in which the Italian Government is involved justified his policy of waiting and o holding back, and though the revolt of Sicily, "the isle of fire," as Dante calls her, was the signal for the bankruptcy of Italian unity, his Holiness asked no concessions for his assistance Instead of publishing an encyclical as M. Crispi desired, he sent secret instructions to all the bishops of Sicily to pacify the minds of men. The collaboration of the clergy had a great deal to do with breaking the force of the insurrection. The disease in Sicily, like the malady in Italy, is a malady of exhaustion. It is the consequence of a great

lisillusion. The statesmen in favor of unity had won over the masses by promises as high as heaven and as long as eternity! Liberty, na tional independence, the progress of industry, of commerce, and of agriculture, a new birth o intellectual activity; the new order of things had spread the most beautiful prospects before thirsting souls. And instead of fruit the people now held ashes in its hands. The fortune o Italy was like those eastern roses which leave behind only poison and bitterness. Hence the value of the aid of the clerical party. The Catholics and the Pope alone were free from the malady of Italy, they alone had resisted the mad antics of the State, and they alone were innocent of the misery of the people and the collapse of the economic fabric of the nation. They alone, therefore, had the right to preach peace, forgetfulness, and reparation. So Signor Crispl kept entreating the Vatican to lend its aid to a substantial understanding.

The settlement of the affair of the Patriarchate

of Venice and of the exequaturs, the establish-

ment of an Italian Apostolic Prefecture in Erythrea seemed to Signor Crispi the starting point for a sensational manifestation, one too sensational perhaps, at all events an untimely and theatrical one. Repeatedly Signor Crispi had asked his agent, Mgr. Carini, what conditions the Holy Father asked for the suppression of the non-expedit, but the Vatican invariably replied that the participation of the Catholics in the elections should be the reward. the sanction of a reconciliation, and not the beginning and the cause of it. As for the question Rome, the Pope would never treat with the Quirinal before the departure of the King and the Government, for the Vatican could not recognize in Rome itself the authority and power to contract of the new Government. In spite of this declination to discuss the real substance of the matters pending. Signor Crispi determined upon the illusive demonstration at Naples. The impression maat the Vatican was a curiously mixed one. Morally the speech was an admission of impo-tence and at the same time a glorification of the Holy See, and the visible sign of the need which official Italy had of its assistance. Politically it looked like a venture, for the Free Masons and the old irreconcilable Liberals would circumvent Signor Crispi, make him turn back and harass him in his attempts to make compromises with the Pope and the Bishops for the quiet and quieting regulation of current matters. The Pope exclaimed: "It is a leap in the dark." The violently hostile attitude of Signor Lemmi and some of his party justified the opinion of his Holiness. But Signor Crispi, in accord with the King has his plan. To create a popular feeling for a concillation, to bring the force of the national aspirations to bear upon the future acts of the Papacy, if possible, to put the un-yielding Pontiff in the wrong; at all events, to attract to himself in the administrative elections all the elements of order, with the object of crushing the Radicals, the Republicans, and the Socialists; lastly, in time to begin slowly a change of policy to ward the Papacy, to facili-tate for the successor of Leo XIII. the solution of the intervening steps with regard to the Roman question, and the participation of the

Crispi's ideal. From this point of view the stage trick has been completely successful. The great majority people, in magnificent unison, has declared for peace, and has shown its desire to draw closer and to end the strained relations By this the Vatican both gains and loses. Instable as is the fact that this change means a total break with the policy of war, open or secret, against the Papacy, the Holy See, nevertheless, does not like the roughness of this moral pressure. The Vatican feels that if the powers that be ask the aid of God and of the 'onservatives it is to save the present Government and the system it has hitherto pursued. Now the Catholics do not feel called upon to act as life savers. They do not care to be either fools or dupes. After the restoration of order, after the State is snatched from the depths of the abyss, the old game would begin again. And, moreover, if the system is not changed, is it possible even for the Pope to restore the fortunes and the security of Italy? If the present course is not radically changed would the causes of the evil be sup-pressed? Would the disease be cured? Would new blood be infused into this exhausted organ-ism by calling new doctors merely to consult at the patient's bedeide? Consequently the Pope will not come forward.

Conservatives in the elections, Such is Signor

the patient's bedside?

Consequently the Pope will not come forward. He has his own plan. It is Rome, a free and Catholic city, the capital of the religious world and not of a little political State. It is the widening of unity by combining with it a federation by districts, corresponding to the traditions, the temperament, and the needs of the country; it is republican federation, with free play for all the individualities of each fragment of the long-stretched-out territory of Italy.

For Catholics the military royalty is the symbol of antagonism to the Papacy; it is not only

the hostile power, it is the bond that holds together, the hotbed from which springs all opposition to the influence and international power
of the Pontificate. The Holy Father does not
stop at the combinations of a day; he sees the
future, and thinks he has his hand upon it.

There you have the truth. But though no
combination is possible with the present arrangement of parties, the change in Signor
Crispi is none the less a historical fact of vast
importance. It may be the starting point and
forerunner of meral revolutions too great for
the will of man to check their impetuous course.

INNOMINATO.

ITALY, JAPAN, AND THE WAR IN

The Relations of Italy to the Great Conflict on the Pacific-The Italian Treaty with Coren-Japan and the Trans-Siberian Ballway-Trentles of Commerce and the Triple Alliance-The Interesting New Departure of Crispl, and Italian Neatrality.

MILAN, Sept. 27,-More than a month ago I called the attention of your renders to the curious alacrity shown by the Italian Government in proclaiming its intention of neutrality in the great Asiatic war, which was fust then beginning to develop its true proportions. I then pointed out that the attitude thus early assumed by Italy in a contest not ostensibly of the first importance to Italian interests, was in effect an attitude favorable to the policy and the purposes of Japan. I pointed out, also, that by taking this attitude at that time (early in August) the Italian Government gave no uncertain aign of an intention to modify the relations of Italy with the other European powers, in a sense dis-tinctly unfavorable to the policy and the purcoses of Great Britain, and favorable to the polcy and the purposes of Russia and of France.

To make this clear, I called attention to the fact

that the policy and the purposes of Great Britain necessarily involved a friendly leaning (to say the least of it) on the part of that power toward China, while the policy and the purposes of Russia and of France necessarily involved a friendly eaning on their part toward Japan. I pointed out also the grave importance to the United States of this great contest in the far East, the issue of which must for many years to come vitally affect the interests of our whole l'acific coast, and therefore of our whole country. I might have profited by the opportunity to accentuate the importance to American interests and the future of the Union of the extraordinary course adopted toward the Hawaiian Islands, which are the key of the North Pacific, by the present Government at Washington, But I refrained from doing this, partly because I wished to keep my letter within reasonable bounds, and partly because I like to believe that the Hawaiian blunders of the Cleveland Administration must at least have opened the eyes of the most heedless among our people to the real relations between the control of the Hawaiian group and the future of American power and peace on the Pacific. I contented myself, therefore, with trying to give your readers something like a clear perception of the effect which the existing war in the far East and the attitude of Italy toward that war must have upon the relations to each other of the two great groups into which the European powers have for some years past been resolving themselves-the group, that is, on the one side, of Russia with France, and on the other side, of the Triple Alliance with or without Great Britain. This I did on the 12th of August.

Events since then in the far East have moved forward with a rapidity and emphasis quite unexpected, not only by the public at large in Europe and America, but even by those who in Europe or themselves as to the real condition, resources and organization of the two great Asiatic empires. The force and precision with which the Government of the Mikado has so far aimed and delivered its blows have not been equalled anywhere in the world since the days of the "Seven Weeks' War," by which, in 1866, Prussia brought Austria to her knees, changed the face of Europe, made the unification of Italy possible, and prepared the triumphant unity of the German empire. From a good many points of view the great sea fight off the mouth of the Yalu River is undoubtedly the most important event in its bearings on the general history of the world which has occurred since the do fall of the second French empire at Sedan. I need not dwell on this, however, to-day, my present purpose being simply to emphasize, in the light of the Japanese victories down to this date, the significance to European politics and therefore, to American international interests of the attitude assumed by Italy on the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan.

It must be steadily borne in mind that before Japan fired a shot in Corea, the Government of the Mikade took pains to define the purpose in the name of which Japan assumed the attitude which then involved the possibility, and has since developed the reality, of an aggressive ac tion on her part against the Celestial Empire, This purpose was defined to be the establishment in Corea of public order under the sceptre of an independent Corean monarch. Many Japanese subjects live in Corea, and extensive business relations exist between that country and Japan. Japan, therefore, had a tenable case for interference, founded on the necessity of assuring the safety of her subjects and of protecting her commercial interests, quite independently of any claims resulting from her pretensions in the past to authority over Corea, when it became obvious that the Corean sovereign was unable to keep his people in order and to protect for-

eigners dwelling among them. China, on the other hand, opposed the interference of Japan, on the ground that Corea was not really an independent kingdom, but a tributary of the Brother of the Sun and the Moon. and affirmed that order in Corea must be restored and maintained by Chinese troops. When the negotiations, therefore, between China, Corea, and Japan came to an end with the clash of arms, Japan appeared fighting for the independence as well as the public order of Corea, and China came into the field as a suzerain bent on abolishing the independence of a disorderly vassal. The Japanese twelve years ago, in August, 1882, had been brought by disorder in Corea to the very verge of an armed intervention in the affairs of that country, and war was then averted only by concessions on the part of Corea, with the consent of China. Eleven persons had been killed at the Japanese Legation in Seoul in July, 1882, by a Corean and Chinese mob, and for this outrage compensation was made to the Japanese Government in September of that year. Two years afterward, and only a month after the ratification in November, 1884, of the first treaty ever made between Corea and Great Britain, another outbreak at Seoul led to the massacre by a Corean and Chinese mob of all the Ministers of the King of Corea and to general disorders, which were then only suppressed by the determined interference of the Japanese Government.

This Japanese intervention of December, 1884, was resented by China, and a war, such as that now raging, was averted in January, 1885, only by vigorous diplomacy on the part of the European powers. Two years after that, in November, 1886, Great Britain, with the assent of China, set up her flag and attempted to establish a naval station at the Corean harbor of Port Hamilton, nor did she haul down her flag, notwithstanding the decided protest of Russia and of France, until January, 1887, when she stored Port Hamilton to Corea, not exactly as an independent kingdom, but as a tributary of China; and in December of that year, 1887, China, undoubtedly after an understanding with Great Britain, issued a sort of diplomatic proclamation, affirming her suzerainty over the Corean peninsula. As will be seen from this brief recital, Japan, in 1804 as in 1884, is opposing China in Corea, not at all as a conquering power, bent on the acquisition of Chinese territory, but as a power, friendly to Corea, and constrained, by a just regard for her own rights and interests, to suppress disorders which threaten social peace and public order in an independent monarchy, without admitting the right of China to interfere in Corea as a suzerain.

to interfere in Cores as a suzerain.

All other powers, therefore, which have at any time recognized Cores as a really independent monarchy are in a position to sympathize legitimately with the avowed purposes of the Jajanese in the present war. The United States certainly are in this position. Our national relations with Cores began under the Administration of President Grant in 1871, when our menof-war, accompanied by Euglish. French, and German vessels, were obliged to destroy the masked batteries from which the Coreais opened a treacherous fire while we were seeking

emily sought to throw upon Corea the real responsibility for the good of ill treatment of foreigners, their rights, and their interests in that peninsula.

Italy is still more distinctly committed to the Japanese contention as regards Corean." Independence." On Aug. 1, 1886, nine years after the difficulty between our fleet and the Coreans, Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genosa and Incited Their and the Corean and Corean Italy is still more distinctly committed to the Italy is still more distinctly committed to the Japanese contention as regards Corean "Inde-

which the Triple Alliance was originally formed may not now require a serious reconsideration of the conditions of that great combination. If the relations, for example, between central Europe, Russia, and France in 1894 are essentially different from those which existed in 1874, may it not be desirable that this difference should be recognized by a "new departure" in its national politics? Why should Italy, if Italian independence and unity are no longer threatened by France, commit herself in Africa or elsewhere to undertakings of any sort for the threatened by France, commit herself in Africa or elsewhere to undertakings of any sort for the benefit of a power like Great Britain, which is exposed at many points to troublesome and possibly dangerous friction with the interests not of France alone but of Russia? Would not the position of a strictly neutral Italian Government, living no longer at war, but on tolerable terms, with the head of the Catholic Church at Rome, and commercially allied with her immediate Continental neighbors, be more solid and more safe than the position of an Italy armed to the teeth, and mounting guard between the Alps and the sea over interests not her own?

AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND HOME RULE. The Radical British Leader on the Outlook of the Irish Cause-Home Rule Dependent on the Abolition of the Lords-The Real Position of Lord Rosebery and

the Weakness of His Government-A Talk with Mr. Labouchers at Como. CADENABBIA, Italy, Sept. 30.-The London Times of Thursday, Sept. 27, is full of instruc-tion for all in America who concern themselves about the future of British politics, and especially for all persons in America, whether Americans or Irishmen, who take an interest in the future of home rule. The instruction to be derived from this particular number of the great English journal, which though it no longer holds that unchallenged primacy in the Eng-

the future of home rule. The macrotron of the derived from this particular number of the control that unchallenged primacy in the Englands of the England that the England deux Delans "went over to the majority," is still beyond question the most important political publication in England, mast be sought and only from the articles that day published by it, articles are as the fore its readers.

The Times of Sept. 27 prints speeches of considerable length delivered on the previous above by the actual Premier of England, Lord Rossbery; by the mightiest teader of the Liberal Chiomist party. Lord Hartington, now the Duke gettic capitals of the Liberal revolters against the domination of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the print of the Chamberlain, the print also a double leaded letter, nearly three columns also double leaded letter, nearly three columns in length, on "Leeds and the Lords," from the clear and caustic pean of Mr. Henry Labouchers, upon a motion made by whom, as your readers abould remember, the Rossbery Government assigned over the guid of resignation of the Sept. 27, 180 print of the Chamberlain and t

delivered in the great and bdsy city of Leeds, a speech aggressive in tone toward Sir William Harcourt, but most concilia-tory toward the visibily wavering moderates of the Gladstonian party, are given by the Times much more prominence than it accords to the much more prominence than it accords to the speeches of the Premier. And while no notice whatever is taken editorially of Lord Kaebbery's utterances, one of the only two leading at ticles of the day is devoted to Mc Labouchere and to be developed to Mc Labouchere and to the fore the twist of the present British Government must be decided. Obviously, as you will see, this number of the London Transes tells the story of the relative importance at this moment in British politics of the four public men whose names concentrate the interest of its readers upon its columns. What does this mean? It does not mean that at this moment Mr. Labouchere and his printions are of greater weight with that great body of the English electorate by which, hardly six mouths ago, the advent of Lord Rosebery to the premiership was accisimed as a guarantee of moderation and enersy in the development of the prominent of Lord Rosebery to the premiership was accisimed as a guarantee of moderation and enersy in the development of the prominent of the stitude of Mr. Labouchere and nis followers toward the Rosebery Government is of greater immediate importance as affecting the stability of that Government than the attitude of Mr. Labouchere and of such an audience of middle class Englishmen as that which the Brinningham leader addressed on Sept. 20 at Levels. But I does men that all thoughtful Englishmen, who look below the surface of passing events, see and know that the hold off Lord Rosebery or of any of his colleagues, is very much stronger than the hold of Lord Rosebery or of any of his colleagues, is very much stronger than the hold of Lord Rosebers or of a public min with the policy of in his popularity, but upon the skill or the good fortune with which he and his colleagues may succeed in avoiding for some months to

rule for Ireland or giving a substantial support to the Conservative party, at the risk of seeing political liberalism fade out completely into the shadow of a shade. Naturally, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire command at this time more attention from the London Times and those whom it represents than a Prime Minister whose official career may command at this time more attention from the London Times and those whom it represents than a Prime Minister whose official career may at almost any moment be terminated by a practical collapse of the forces by which his Cabinethas so far been sustained and held together. Naturally, also, Mr. Labouchere, representing that determined and aggressive radicalism, which is certain to be developed into much wider and stronger proportions by the return of the British Conservatives to power, commands, not from the London Times only, nor from the wavering and uncertain multitude of the respectable British Liberals alone, but from all men who understand the conditions of political parties, more attention than need be accorded just now either to Lord Rosebery or to the Puke of Devenshire or to Mr. Chamberlain.

As the interest of Americans in British politics must be largely influenced by the attitude of British parties and of British public men toward Ireland and the Irish question, and as the fate of Mr. Gladstone's policy of home rule is for all Irishmen at this time the one supreme feature of the Irish question, I think that you will agree with me, after what I have already written, that it is of some importance for us in America to learn what Mr. Labouchere really thinks is likely to become of the home rule policy in the near future of British politics. I read through the political columns of the London Times of Sept. 27 yesterday afternoon, as I sat quietly in a great room overlooking the placid and lovely lake of Como, and strolling out afterward, caught sight, as I passed the delightful pillared portions of the Hotel Bellevue, of the member for Northampton, tranquilly smeking the weed of meditation in that agreeable spot, and apparently undisturbed by any earthly influences save the presence from time

smoking the weed of meditation in that agree-able spot, and apparently undisturbed by any earthly influences save the presence from time to time about his chair of his only child, a sin-gularly handsome dark-haired and dark-eyed little girl, some 10 years of age. As I have known him for many years, meeting him from

27. But in what part of the journal do those species appear? In the same page with the sporting intelligence!

The appear of the Buke of Devonshire, delivered at the well-known and delightful and serious speech, touching the greaf and the coming question of Church discussibilishment, and the speech of Mr. Chamberlain,

which may unfortunately exist within the bosom of the Irish Nationalist narry. My only concern with Irish quarrels and disputes is to regret them and to do everything in my power to appeaus and make an end of them.

"The longer and the more fully the policy of home rule is considered by the English people, the stronger, in my belief, the cause of home rule must become. But we are talking just now about the ability of the actual Government in tireat Hritain, as now constituted, to redress the injury done to the home rule policy of the Gladstonian party by the action upon Mr. Gladstone's bill, of the House of Lords. That ability cannot be measured by the hopes or the fears of Irish members at Westminster, or of the Nationalist leaders in Dublin. It depends upon the real disposition toward the Irish question of the leading members of the Government, and upon their real relations to each other. In my letter to the Timez, about which we are now talking. I have tried, as you must see, to make it clear that so long as the House of Lords stops the way with its permanent party Conservative majority, no Liberal Ministry can effectually legislate in accordance with the views of the Liberal party, no matter how able the Ministry may be, and no matter how white the Ministry may be, and no matter how white d and sincere in supporting any great Liberal measure. If I am right in this view, it is really a secondary question how far the Rosebery Ministry, or any other Liberal Ministry, may be united and sincere in supporting the eminently Liberal, or rather Radical, measure of home rule for Ireland, unleas it is manifestly and honesity determined to carry out the tinandate given it at the Leeds conference by the National Liberal Association in respect to the House of Lords. As you know, in the first public appeach he made as Premier, at Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery asked the great party, of which has been abundantly vindicated since it was given by the Conference of Lords, is it not plain, therefore, that my excellent friends, Mr. W

"That mandate requires all true servants and true friends of Eadicalism, and therefore of the home rule policy, to labor steadily for the aboltion of the existing House of Lords, not only because its existence is theoretically inconsistent with any real government of the people, by the people, for the people, but because its existence has been demonstrated in the case of the Home Rule bill, to be incompatible with the achievement of any great Radical measure by the House of Commons. If all true friends of rish home rule in America, as well as in Great frish home rule in America, as well as in Greatish home rule in America, as well as in Great Britain, will bear that in mind, and govern their course by it, is it not clear that they will do much more to advance the triumph of home rule than they can possibly hope to do by en couraging any body of Kadical officials to be rule than they can possibly hope to do by en-couraging any body of Radical officials to be-lieve that the ultimate success of home rule and of other great Radical measures depends, not of the stalwart and persistent support of principles necessary to the success of Irish measures, but upon keeping this, that or the other set of Radica placeholders in office for a few weeks of months, more or less;"

I thought the substance of this conversation likely to be of such interest to your readers that

waymen, but did not make it known. Their in formation pointed strongly to a tough negro

waymen, but did not make it known. Their information pointed strongly to a tough negro known as "Choctaw Bill." He had been seen in this city and after the hold-up disappeared. Presumably for the first time since he was seen here last fall, he again made his appearance in this city. He got in Saturday, and yesterday Officers Kernan and Barrow arrested him in South Memphis. He was placed in the station house, and his name was entered on the secret docket.

"Choctaw Bill" is notorious in many parts of this country. He has rambled all over the South and a large portion of the West, and has traversed the Mississippi River from as far up as it is navigable to its mouth. He has no other name, so he says, but the one by which he is known. "Choctaw," the police claim, is the man who planned and executed the robbery of the huntsmen. One man with a revolver in each hand made the huntsmen hold up their "dukes" while his two confederates went through the pockets of the victims. "Choctaw "is somewhat in the dark as to why he is behind.the bars, but he has been told that he is wanted in Kentucky for murder and in other places for crimes.

"Choctaw Bill" is a powerfully built negro, very black, and nervous in his manners.

HAVE YOU TRIED The American

Messenger District

Medium Through Which to Send

> Your Advertising THE SUN?

Is PROMPT,

CONVENIENT, and RELIABLE. Advertising

Messenger Rates the Service Same as at Free. Main Office

BIFICES LOCATED AT PRODUCE EXCHANGE & A. M. TO 7 P. M. 34 PEARL ST. 7 A.M. TO S P.M. S NEW ST. 7 A.M. TO T P.M. 139 BROADWAY, 7 A.M. TO S P.M. 10 WALL ST. S A. M. TO S P. M. 10 FRONT ST. S A. M. TO S SO P. M. 100 FRONT ST. S A. M. TO S SO P. M. 88 FULTON ST. S A. M. TO S P. M. 101 CHURCH ST., T A. M. TO S P. M.

WOMEN TAKE TO WHEELS.

PERININE NEW YORK HAS THE CYCLING CRAZE NOW

It Has Just Begun, and the fact that News port Took Up Cycling is Partly Respon-sible for It-Bloomers Seem Bound to Appear, Though Frowned Upon Now, Feminine New York has the bicycling craze, t has ceased to be a fad or anything else short of a crase. The present fever of bicycle riding among women differs not only in degree, but in kind also, from the thousand little half-hearted flurries of blevele fever which have affected women of this city from time to time, and have been duly chronicled. This is quite a new manifestation. Apparently every woman in town

who can afford a bleycle and a costume, and

can spare an hour for practice, has given her-

self up to the mad fascination of wheeling.

Evidence of the tremendous bicycling crare was found by a Sun reporter, who discovered three well-patronized bicycle schools for women in a fashionable neighborhood, and that without any special inquiry. In one on Fifty-ninth street there were women on wheels, women en-tering, women departing, and women in the dressing room. Everything was hurry and excitement. There were shricks of laughter and cries of timidity. The hall where the classes are held is large and the walls are heavily padded. The worn and crushed appearance of the lower half of this padding attests the face that it has often served a useful purpose. A fat, good-natured looking girl who had scored four falls in five circuits of the room, said as she picked herself up and rubbed her knees; "Wouldn't it be rather nice if the floor could

be padded the same way? I never know just when I am going to fall, and so I can't always get over to the wall to select the particular part of the upholstery I would like to lean against." Bicycling can no longer be looked upon as a sport peculiar to youth. Age does not seem to stand in the way of a woman desirous of learns ing to ride a wheel. Conversing with the women of mature years who have taken up the craze, one sometimes finds that a physician's advice was the first incentive, but usually it is gone into merely for the exercise and the exhilaration attending it, and mothers and daughters are taught in the same school. A stout, gray haired lady, who had learned to pilot herself around successfully, explained that her daughters had become enthusiastic about riding, and talked of nothing else at home, until finally the spirit of investigation seized her, and she determined to try for herself. She did, and became infatuated with the cycling at once, and now has bee lesson every day.

Falls and bruises are daily incidents in the

course of instruction, but the average woman who has set her heart on learning to ride a bicycle doesn't mind these. She picks herself up after a tumble, and pluckily tries it again, At the first lesson the instructor, who is always an expert bloyclist, fastens a heavy belt with a handle on it around the waist of the beginner. Holding on to this, and steadying the wheel with his other hand, he guides her around the

necessary to the success of Irish measures, but upon keeping this that or the other set of Radial placeholders in office for a few weeks or months, more or less? In convergence of the svidently home made, and looked like football trousers without the quilting. The absence of a skirt was freely commented upon by the women present, and the poor girl was made conscious of her mistake by the smilles and comments the classdirected at her. Her embarrassment showed itself when after dismounting she stood for a moment with her knees locked together, and then, with a half-frightened look around the room, made her way to the dressing room by sidling along as close as possible to the wall. Three young girls and an older woman were in the dressing room, and she appealed to them for an opinion on her dress. There was a moment of hesitation while glances were exchanged, and then the older woman said:

"Well, I am much older than you, but I really do not think I could ever go out in the park on a wheel dressed like that, even if I were your age."

The girl, surveying herself, answered:

"I was half afraid to wear it. It is new, you know. But if I get home allive no one will ever see it again." Then bracing herself, she continued: "But I don't intend to give up cycling, just the same."

However, if reports are true, the bloomer continued: "But I don't intend to give up cycling, just the same."

However, if reports are true, the bloomer continued: "But I don't intend to give up abroad have brought home bleycle suits made in this fashion, and as they are very chic, and sure to be becoming to the wearer, custom will have to bow down to them.

This inpineasurable boom given to bicycling in attendance of the schools has just returned from Newport, after coaching a class there all summer and devoted as much time to it as to salling or coaching. There were cycling parties at night and cycling races during the day. A teacher from one of the schools has just returned from Newport, after coaching a class there all summer, and, unless all signs fall, the afternoon parade in the Park this winter will show as many bloycles as broughams.

In a conversation overheard the other day, one hady asked another how she thought t

A POLYGIOT BEGGAR. The Many-tongued Method of Attuck Im-

If when walking on any of the cross streets in the vicinity of Grace Church you hear a mumble of jargon at your shoulder, and, turning, find that it comes from a stout, sodden-faced young fellow, you may know that you are in the hands of the polyglot beggar. As soon as he finds that he has attracted your attention, he finds that he has attracted your attention, he ranges alongside and fires a German broadside at you. You shake your head, and he larings a French voiley into play. Another shake of the head, and he rakes you with Italian. All these failing, he hauls down his foreign flags and boards you with the question in broken English.

"Are you acquainted well with here?" They pirate is so "mild-mannered," and the implied compliment of your speaking strange tongues is so pleasant, that you answer him smoothly, and then, holding you with his eye, of the Ancient Mariner pattern, he sheeps off to the edge of the sidewald, with you in tow, or else warpe you into the snug haven of a doorway, and clarts to spin his yars of the sterms and shoats of the great city.

The nighteen is weberally a nickel one dimension.

great city.

The plunder is generally a nickel or a dime, but it is a question if the entertainment in the fine art of mendicancy is not worth the money.

Trouble Furnued Him.

From the Winchester Democrat. A story is told on a young man of a meighboring county that might have been serious instead of ludicrous. He paid a visit to his best girl, and while getting out of his buggy both the suspender buttons on the rear of his trausers gas a way. To prevent embarrassment a comple of matches were substituted for the treacherous buttons, and all went well until, by friction against the back of the chair, the matches became ignited. A conflagration was narrowly averted, and the young man is not over his fright yet.